THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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HORACE DEACON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
HENRY PETERSON, }

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855. WHOLE NO. 1766.

TERMS.—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON NEXT PAGE.

Choice Poetry.

UNDER THE MOON.

I

Under the moon on the twilight breeze
Ripples the water in primes of light;
Round on the bridge by the common trees,
And fast in the waters that come through the night.
Under the arch, every soul apart,
Lovers cannot imagine rings from the bank—
Vanished with stars at the first bright,
Something silver through the distance done.
And I 'mid the flowering of the trees and flame,
Thither a serenade under the moon.

II

Under the moon in the village street,
Hanging gaslamps in the shadow meet,
Round and dusky a moment's time,
Ere they drop their radiance taste of the air;
Something here of their interest owns,
Mine in the industrial summer drive.
Of the sweet-smelling of their fragrant zones,
In another's of those fragrance dropped if the hair,
Until their wandering turning
Roll on their pinions, under the moon.

III

Under the moon by the quiet sea-shore
Where the wind works into the ripples,
Courting the watery-horned suits
Gleaming through passage-ways vistas,
Over the crisp foam lone' g along
Where the mariner's webbings sing;
Ah, by the living helm with hands
Calm the compass keep in mind,
Thinking of those he left at noon,
And of the great shore under the moon.

—Dublin Nation.

Original Novelet.

MARK, THE SEXTON.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY MRS. MARY A. DENISON,
AUTHOR OF "HOME PICTURES," "THE RESPONSIBILITIES," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER VII.

THE OLD JOURNAL.

"Martha Wallis, whatever you a thinking of, setting there with your chin in your hands, and your elbows on your knees. Look at the clock, and see what time it is."

"Tut-tut-tut, Miss Gretchen—I—I—I was thinking about her fame—I—I'm 'spectin you'll be a famous woman, Miss, and I was only 'sidering how the very next chair, seized hold of the knives and forks, and set up a rapid and noisy accompaniment.

"Ain't goin' to be talked to, no way, now; I'm married and settled, and I'm a woman grown," said Miss Gretchen took a dozen rapid turns round the large kitchen, in which everything seemed to get itself out of the way the moment we fell upon it. And Martha, lifting a long sigh, and a heavy tear that she was too busy to wipe away, went back with a comb at the end of it, stuck it mechanically on the crown of her head. "Now, Martha, I'm going to leave you for a week, and I want to see how you'll get along without me. Now, I'm going to be gone a week, and I want you to do everything just as you've been used to do when I'm here. Do you understand?"

"Yes, Miss Gretchen, I'll do my best, and I'll try to do it right, and if it isn't anything very private, I should so like to read it!"

"Why, it's nothing but a copy of his business, for my part, I never read it, for it used to make me gloomy enough to hear him tell each other stories. I keep it, out of respect for his memory, for a better man never went to Heaven. Yes, you may have it, for it took me a day to rent it, with my specs, too; but I never had any taste for written things."

Leaving Miss Gretchen to finish her remarks to Sweet Martha Wallis, away ran I to my pleasant room, much better pleased than if I had found a treasure of gold.

BY AND BY.

I had returned home very much fatigued with my week's labor. It was Saturday night, and I sat down to reflect the impressions that had not for lack of time been faithfully depositated upon my memory.

My situation was a pleasant, though arduous one. The pupils were, with few exceptions, good tempered and obedient girls. As in the case with all large seminaries, there was rather more than a fair share of mediocrity, and some few extraordinary intellects. Among the latter I at once placed Estelle de Lautre, who had commenced with the term. She was a rare type of an Italian girl, her figure full, fairly rounded, neat, superb, arms and hands faultless, and such eyes! Swimming, glittering, languid, passionate glances, that seemed to me, and it may appear a strange expression, to embody the sentiment, the history of her own glorious country. Overflowing with affection, I never looked up but I saw her beautiful arms thrown over some fair neck, or her fingers lovingly caressing the soft curls of her sweetest school-mate. That was usually Julia Livingston, another girl of rare mental endowments, but with a physique exactly the reverse of Estelle's. Sandling complexion, blue and somewhat lanky eyes, light soft hair, and a predominancy of the nervous and electrical elements in her temperament. Julia was a genius, but too sensitive. She had lost her own mother, and her step-mother, though kind and even tender, did not understand her. So her manner always gave me the impression of reserve. Little May, with her sweet, infantile beauty, had been to school for a few hours each day. She was a lovely child, lovely in a thousand ways. Sometimes I thought of the rainbow, as she flashed in and out of the sunlight, sometimes of the rose, and then the blended white and crimson—sometimes—ah! was it a foreboding? of the sunny ringlet, and silver plumage of the angels—always, always she was a type of beauty, of purity beyond that of earth. Mark had returned. He did not appear to notice me much the first day, the second he paused confidently as he met me, and told me that I must see his library whenever I wished, only referring me to Mr. Lake for the key. I thanked him, felt very grateful, and when I remembered my own unkworldness, and full faith, I felt ashamed of it. Yes, I felt giddy and unhappy, I knew not why—and still, yes, still happy—verily a curious combination.

READING THE JOURNAL.

And I trimmed my lamp as I spoke. "I—I—I—I'm going to read the journal to-night." So my wood closet I replenished the stove, drew up my writing-table, established myself in a comfortable chair, half chair, half lounge, and—my hand was arrested in its descent upon the journal, by the hand of Mr. Lake for the key. I thanked him, felt very grateful, and when I remembered my own unkworldness, and full faith, I felt ashamed of it. Yes, I felt giddy and unhappy, I knew not why—and still, yes, still happy—verily a curious combination.

I never saw a fairer or more desirable countenance than that of the unconscious girl. Large purple rings encircled her eyes, which were unusually closed. Her features were regular, and the delicate white complexion was literally filled with bone and pasteboard—my hand was arrested in its descent upon the journal, by the hand of Mr. Lake for the key. I thanked him, felt very grateful, and when I remembered my own unkworldness, and full faith, I felt ashamed of it. Yes, I felt giddy and unhappy, I knew not why—and still, yes, still happy—verily a curious combination.

"Sept. 1st, 17—. Left off Tobacco yesterday morning, and commenced Snuff holding forth to 20 old Church. God help me to keep my resolution this time.

"20th. Was yesterday elected to fill up Office of Sexton to be 24 church. Has a lonely employment to be sure—but it is high office. Might get from good feet from 70 or four. No I must hurry up dead. Why not? Is a good calling. Ought to be sure, a small Salary—but for that I hold myself in God's hands.

"23rd. I had not thought my first task to be so disagreeable a one. Yes, there hands—and I—I—I—I'm going to read the journal to-night." Martha's fingers were busy with the knives and forks, and set up a rapid and noisy accompaniment.

"Hi! Martha Wallis, with a nancy grin.

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"Ain't goin' to be talked to, no way, now; I'm married and settled, and I'm a woman grown." Miss Gretchen took a dozen rapid turns round the large kitchen, in which everything seemed to get itself out of the way the moment we fell upon it. And Martha, lifting a long sigh, and a heavy tear that she was too busy to wipe away, went back with a comb at the end of it, stuck it mechanically on the crown of her head. "Now, Martha, I'm going to leave you for a week, and I want to see how you'll get along without me. Now, I'm going to be gone a week, and I want you to do everything just as you've been used to do when I'm here. Do you understand?"

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"What is the matter?" Mark stood in the airy hall shading his flickering lamp; Willie came crouching along with chattering teeth, and Prince bent against the front door, and barked lustily.

"Get the lantern, Willie," said Mark, standing at the head of the stairs.

"I—I—I—no—matter; I—I—I—I'm coming—oh! who's afraid? no! No! Yes—afraid for," stammered Willie, hurrying after Mark.

"Oh, Prince, Prince, what is it, eh?" and Mark stooped down carelessly, "what is it, my fine fellow?"

But the dog never ceased barking, only once in a second to gaze searchingly and keenly in his master's face, then turning with surge corrections, he paused between his efforts to caress him, and may appear a strange expression, to embody the sentiment, the history of her own glorious country. Overflowing with affection, I never looked up but I saw her beautiful arms thrown over some fair neck, or her fingers lovingly caressing the soft curls of her sweetest school-mate. That was usually Julia Livingston, another girl of rare mental endowments, but with a physique exactly the reverse of Estelle's. Sandling complexion, blue and somewhat lanky eyes, light soft hair, and a predominancy of the nervous and electrical elements in her temperament. Julia was a genius, but too sensitive. She had lost her own mother, and her step-mother, though kind and even tender, did not understand her. So her manner always gave me the impression of reserve. Little May, with her sweet, infantile beauty, had been to school for a few hours each day. She was a lovely child, lovely in a thousand ways. Sometimes I thought of the rainbow, as she flashed in and out of the sunlight, sometimes of the rose, and then the blended white and crimson—sometimes—ah! was it a foreboding? of the sunny ringlet, and silver plumage of the angels—always, always she was a type of beauty, of purity beyond that of earth. Mark had returned. He did not appear to notice me much the first day, the second he paused confidently as he met me, and told me that I must see his library whenever I wished, only referring me to Mr. Lake for the key. I thanked him, felt very grateful, and when I remembered my own unkworldness, and full faith, I felt ashamed of it. Yes, I felt giddy and unhappy, I knew not why—and still, yes, still happy—verily a curious combination.

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But the dog never ceased barking, only once in a second to gaze searchingly and keenly in his master's face, then turning with surge corrections, he paused between his efforts to caress his master's face, then bent—leaped—placed his fore paws on the latch—crouched low at his master's feet whining, sprang up again with silent, furious demeanor, howled, barked and pawed. I had thrown a sheet over my shoulders, and now I stood in the doorway, shivering with cold and apprehension, for as soon as Mark had unbolted the door the dog had flown round the corner of the house.

It seemed scarcely a moment before Mark appeared again, with a burden in his arms, Prince playing all manner of antics about his feet.

"Quick!" he said to Willie, with an anxious, hurried look. "fly to Mrs. Lake; call up Martin; tell them to get a fire and heat water; quick, quick, for God's sake!"

"Here I am, Mark, pray what's the matter?" and the housekeeper, as she looked, threw up her arms, crying, "Life! Life! Good gracious, Martha, what are you standing there talking about fires for? Quick, girl, unmake the fire; put on water; bring her right in the kitchen, Mark; dear, dear—there! lay her on the settee. Do, Miss Margery, get a pillow; dear heart, she's dead, isn't she, Mark?"

I flew up stairs. When I returned, Miss Gretchen had made her appearance. She looked very pale, but she knelt down by the insensible form and placed her hand near the heart.

"Nephew, bleed her," she said, without once looking up.

"I had forgotten—Miss Margery, will you hold the lamp for me? My hand trembles and I must steady it—this way, if you please."

I followed him to an apartment near by; he unlocked the door, and I saw dimly, while he opened a closet for his surgical case, that the room was literally filled with bone and pasteboard—my hand was arrested in its descent upon the journal, by the hand of

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.
HENRY C. CAREY & ISAAC LEA,
PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1832.
A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of this Post are $5, if paid in advance—$6, if not paid in advance. For $5 in advance, it continues to the end of the year. We do not continue the following two names to Clubs, to be sent to the city or one address, and in the following Post Office Clubs:

4 Copies, ...	$5,00 Per Annum.
5 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) . . .	5,00 "
10 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) . . .	10,00 "
20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,) . . .	20,00 "

Persons paying in *Bank Post, America* must remit sufficient to cover the discount of the respective notes, or we have to pay the Post United States prices.

Agreements to Clubs.—Any person having got the money and names for a Club, may add more to it if he wish; and if the letter with the money will affect their subscriptions to end at the same time with the Club, we will do so; but we will continue to send the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions to Clubs end at the same time, and time to our convenience.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be produced, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters, or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do it conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A NEW ARRANGEMENT.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents, get of this State. They will therefore have to remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of this State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be paid post.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed from, as well as the Post-Office they wish it changed to.

We trust that each of our old friends the Post-Masters will not feel backward to take advantage of our liberal offer themselves, and add their Postmaster to other influential and respectable persons who will be willing to raise clubs, &c.

PROSPECTUS.

We may state, for the benefit of strangers who chance to see this number of the Post, that it is now in its SEVENTY-SECOND year, and has between 60,000 and 80,000 readers weekly.

Upon the list of we contributors we enrolled the names of REV. SOUTHWOOD, GRACE GREENWOOD, REV. DODRIDGE, MARY LEVERE, REBA L. SPRAGG, ALICE CARRY, METTA VICTORIA FULLER, &c. &c. *Mrs. Southworth and Grace Greenwood will write for us only for the Post.*

Among the original productions already engaged for the present year, we may mention

THE OSBORNE SCHEME, by Grace Greenwood,

MARK, THE SEXTON, by Mrs. Denison.

THE NAMES WORK, by Grace Greenwood,

MARY SELWYN; or, THE CLOUD WITH A SILVER LINING, by Mary Irving.

VITOLA, A STORY OF LIFE'S RETREAT, by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Last Heiress," &c. &c.

In addition, of course, to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of ENGRAVINGS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES and LETTERS, FOREIGN and LATE news and markets from all lands, CHOICE SELECTIONS from all sources, AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES, GENERAL NEWS, RECIPES AGRICOLTE, NEW and the PRINCE and BOOK NOTICES, RARE NEWS ITEMS, ENIGMAS, &c. &c. Our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as it goes, of the age and all of mankind World. *For terms, &c., see head of subscription.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are compelled to decline "ANNIE," on the 1 ult. "ANNIE" is a beautiful piece of poetry, and we have many communications on hand from our old friends.

SOULE AND PERRY.

Mr. Perry, our Secretary of Legation at Madrid, has published a crushing letter to Mr. Soule's epistle of March 24th. It is addressed to the President, but exposes Mr. Soule's declaration of duty in a manner so just and uncompromising light. It appears that Mr. Soule has only suppressed *for the present* that important despatch from the Secretary of State, heretofore alluded to, but that he endeavored to induce Mr. Perry from the path of duty. Soule seems to have remembered that Mr. Perry was bound to be true to him, even if that implied being false to his country. He absolutely endeavored, as it seems, to persuade Mr. Perry to insert his post, in order to pave the way for the appearance of a rupture with the Spanish Government! A theatrical trick, in perfect harmony with the French than the American character.

The amusing part of this matter is, that while Mr. Soule endeavored to tie Mr. Perry as his servant and tool, the other and sensible Secretary completely foiled the Minister—and without actually breaking with him, or rendering him incompatible in foreign eyes, managed to do good service to the country. Within a fortnight after Mr. Soule's despatches left Mr. Perry procured from the Spanish Government a proposition of a satisfactory character, to enter immediately with the widow of the Secretary of State. Mr. Perry says:

If I have resisted him, failed him, cursing, and useless his work, I have done no harm. My zeal, cheering as would have added but peace to an duty. He made no disclosures to me of his secret negotiations. He did not ask my aid. Still, it is true that I knew more of him than he was aware. The greater part of what I have thus come to my knowledge in his absence, however, from the moment that the principal duty of affairs devolved upon me, I considered it my first duty to be well informed concerning him and his movements. Yet, at that very time I was most friendly, and, as I believe, as I should wish to be counselled in like circumstances.

If he has attempted to deceive me, and failed, if he has betrayed his flags, and I am not, if he thought me bewildered, and nevertheless I have comprehended all that he did upon an about me—that, sir, is his own fault, not mine. I do not plead of good faith to him. It is a bad, arm, and apt to rid the head which grows it. I am sure that I have done my best to honor if God has seen him for the first the world.

I will add, in conclusion, that to be under the same course, his judgment has been in the first if it have been, that he, sir, has been the traitor, not to me—that sentence should be the judgment of the United States of America, confided to his hands—that sentence which conferred him all the will and when as exile, and scattered him with profligate, and the wreck of his fortune. I am induced to involve the country in a misdirection foreign to his interest and to his duty, and to the interior as well as the exterior, against her most solemn interests for her integrity, her civil prosperity, and against her national honor. If the end justify the inner through, which perhaps he does not confess even to himself, I am not. Between such a power and the American I say, *God help us if ever the sides of my dear old Virginia should come to be placed upon the pulley or written of the Hon. Pierre Soule.*

The question is one between individuals; it is between the policy of the United States of America by every means and every artifice employed by the Minister of Spain, and whether under an unjust foreign influence, or under the influence of a foreign power, or under the influence of a foreign power, or under the influence of a foreign power

SATURDAY
EVENING POST.
PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855.

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Royal Mail Steamship America, we have dates to the afternoon of the 12th ult.

The emigrant ship John, from Plymouth, for Quebec, has been wrecked, and a number of lives lost.

Several extensive failures at Liverpool were privately spoken of before the departure of the America, but no names had transpired.

No event of importance had occurred before Sebastopol, and affairs continued much in the same position, although some trivial successes, on the part of the Allies, have been achieved.

M. Drouyn de l'Huys had resigned, from his unwillingness to protract the war, and Count Walewski, the Ambassador of France at London, had been appointed his successor.

All the documents with regard to the Vienna Conference, have been laid before Parliament.

Reschid Pacha has been superseded as Grand Vizier, by Mehemet Pasha.

Pianori, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, has been condemned to death.

THE IMPROBABILITIES OF PEACE.—The English press admit that all hopes of peace have fled, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe. Consequently, France and England must fight it out. The London Times publishes a long article on the war, giving expression to these views. The Times, also, in an editorial in behalf of the Government, says it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna Conference, without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace.

Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, had given notice of a motion that an address be sent to the Queen, deploring the failure of the negotiations, and stating as the opinion of Parliament, that the proposals of Russia were never such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding peace.

Milner Gibson had made a similar motion in the House of Commons.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.—The correspondence from the camp at Sebastopol, to the 28th of April, explains the difficulties of the siege, and states confidently that the Allies are advancing, acquiring new ground bit by bit; and that, while the works so advance, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the Allies to raise the siege.

Gen. Canrobert has announced that, when the reinforcements arrive, he will enlarge the circle of his operations.

The latest official advices from Sebastopol are to the 10th inst. On that morning, the Russians made a sortie, with a large body of troops, on the right advance of the French, but were driven back immediately; and on a second similar attack, shared the same fate. The Russian loss was quite serious.

Gen. Marmora had arrived with 4,000 Sardinian troops.

FROM THE BALTIC.—The English fleet was working up towards Gothland, as the ice permitted.

It is said that France has asked permission to establish a French camp on Swedish territory, and, if refused, Bomarsund will be occupied and fortified by the Allies.

Three ships left England, on the 10th, to blockade the White Sea.

AN AMERICAN SHIP IN THE BALTIC.—The following is from the London Standard:

"A very extraordinary circumstance is reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to the truth of the statement, which comes to us by letters from St. Petersburg. It appears that a fine American frigate-built ship recently arrived at a port in the Baltic. It was stated that the vessel had on board 800 bales of cotton, but the correspondent of our informant, who visited the ship, found, in addition, 5,000 rifles and 5,000 revolvers. Messrs. C., merchants, of Boston, were passengers in the ship."

The Standard asks: "What are our Consuls in the United States about, that they have permitted such a cargo to leave, without apprising the Government here of the fact?"

THE LATEST NEWS.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times remarks, that as long as no revolutionary elements are brought into action, Austria will leave Russia to get out of her difficulties as best she can; but if England and France would resolve to form a corps of refugees, and employ them on or near her frontiers, the Holy Alliance will assuredly again be formed.

VIENNA, Friday Evening.—The rumor that Count Buol had given in his resignation, is not confirmed.

It is said that Austria is on the point of declaring her complete neutrality, as well as that of the whole of Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It was stated in Parliament that Dundonald's plan for blowing up the Russian forts had been submitted to a scientific committee.

The bill for removing newspaper stamps has passed.

The Roebuck Committee of inquiry was still in session.

The movement tending to administrative reform gains ground.

The London Times, in an editorial, says the circumstance that America does not sympathise with the Allies, is shocking and revolting.

One of the discharged workmen had set fire to one of the floating batteries just ready to be launched in the Thames, and it was totally destroyed.

Advices have been received from Melbourne to the 15th of February, but they are unimportant. Gold is quoted at £3 15s. 9d.

FRANCE.—M. De Persigny has been appointed Ambassador to England in the place of Count Walewski. Further changes are also rumored.

A new loan of seven hundred million francs is under consideration by the Council of State.

The police have discovered a vast plot, having its ramifications throughout Europe, to promote an insurrection; and hence the execution of Pianori has been postponed, with a view to trace his connection therewith. On the day the attempt was made, it was freely stated in various cities in Italy, Spain and Germany, that Napoleon was dead, and Paris in a state of insurrection.

It is said that grave differences of opinion have taken place between the Emperor and the late Foreign Minister, in regard to the manner in which the latter acquitted himself as Plenipotentiary at Vienna. It is said that the Emperor has expressed his strong disapproval of the disposition which the representative of France at the Vienna Conference manifested to accept the dishonorable and dela-[illegible]

[illegible]

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

By the George Law we have California dates to the 1st ult. She brings $1,324,000 in treasure and 517 passengers.

During April there was shipped from San Francisco $3,266,634 in gold.

A trade has sprung up between Los Angelos and Salt Lake City.

The adjournment of the Legislature of California has been postponed for a week.

The new postage law gives general dissatisfaction in California. Its provisions are looked upon as oppressive, and designedly so upon the citizens. Ten cents for a letter between New York and San Francisco is out of all proportion, and an unjust burthen upon us. It is believed that this law will not long remain in force.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate, to discourage the emigration to this State of persons incapable of becoming citizens thereof. A substitute of this bill imposes a fine of $50 on each passenger of the Mongolian race.

Our accounts from the mines are more than ever flattering and encouraging. The recent rains have gladdened the heart of the miner and sent rejoicing throughout the State. Some damage was done in various portions of the interior, by the sudden rising of the Stanislaus river—our Sonora correspondent assuring us that the creeks in that vicinity have not been so high since the great freshets of 1852. The damage done in this matter, however, is in no proportion to the immense benefits conferred upon the entire State by those timely rains.

We have dates from Humboldt Bay to the 14th ult. The news from that quarter is unimportant. Some new gold diggings are reported to have been discovered, and agricultural affairs were flourishing. The weather had been unusually cold. The great Union wharf, 11,000 feet long, was nearly completed. The Humboldt Lumber Company had suspended business for some weeks past.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad is rapidly progressing. The ground has been broken along the entire line, and it would seem that this magnificent enterprise is fast approaching to a successful issue. Its influence upon the internal trade of California can hardly yet be imagined.

Very valuable coal mines have been discovered in Lower California, inside the Gulf, and nearly opposite Guaymas. Speculators are already turning their attention thither.

Manzanillo, a snug little seaport on the coast of Department of Xalisco, has been thrown open by treaty to the steamers of the Nicaragua Company. This port thus becomes the stopping place for the steamers of that line on the passage up from San Juan del Sud. It is said to be easy of access, and affording a variety and abundance of delicious fruits.

New gold placers in the vicinity of Stockton are creating some excitement. Mr. Kendall, a printer, had taken out a goodly pile there in a few weeks, and a company who took possession of his claim, after he left, made $4,000 in the short space of three weeks.

A bill has passed the Assembly, prohibiting the Chinese from holding or working claims in the mines.

The bill extending the Statute of Limitations five years was signed by the Governor on the 13th ult.

The Walker Expedition for Central America had not sailed, but preparations were making for an early departure.

The U. S. Land Commissioners have rejected five claims held by Jose Y. Limantour, under alleged Mexican titles, for more than 1,000 square miles of land in the State, and it was supposed that, under the decision in these cases, the similar claim of Limantour to 5,000 acres in the city limits of San Francisco, would also be rejected.

The San Franciscans are rejoicing over a fire engine constructed in that city.

Gold has been discovered at Santa Isabel, in San Diego County.

The full average of murders, lynchings, and other crimes, are contained in the papers.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 16th of April.

L. Swan, of the firm of Swan & Clifford, has been detected in circulating $44,000 worth of forged whalers' bills. It was supposed that the total of his operations would reach $100,000. Both partners had absconded before the developments were made.

The Hawaiian Legislature was in session.

The steamer Golden Age, the wreck of which was reported by the last arrivals, had been got off, and towed to Tobago, where she was beached.

An important bill, reducing the port duties, had passed the California Legislature.

CALIFORNIA MARKETS.—San Francisco, May 1.—Trade has considerably improved in the amount of goods sold, but prices continued very low. Large exports of flour and grain were being made for Australia, and the clipper ship Charmer was taking in a cargo of California wheat, purchased at 75 cents per bushel, for New York.

The closing prices are—Haxall Flour, jobbing sales, $12.50; Lard, in kegs, 15½c; Chicago Beef $15; new Butter from 30 to 60c; Hams 18c; clear Pork $17; Spirits of Turpentine 85c.

The mines were turning out well. Coin was very scarce, and one of the [illegible] offices had issued new $50 ingots, resembling the U. S. pieces.

TERRIFIC WHIRLWIND IN ILLINOIS.—A terrific hurricane and whirlwind took place, on Tuesday, the 21st ult., in the town of Jefferson, Cook county, and other places north and west of Chicago. A revolving funnel-shaped cloud passed swiftly along near the ground, about 16 miles north of Chicago, carrying up large sticks of wood, stones, &c. It described a semi-circle towards the south-east, twisting off large trees and whisking them out of sight instantly.

The whirlwind then broke in two, and disappeared, but almost immediately formed again, and passed directly back north and west, with redoubled violence.

It struck a heavy frame house one mile from the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad, tearing the roof instantly off, and almost immediately afterwards taking the whole house instantly up the spout, with all its contents.

Nine persons in the house were drawn up and hurled down in different places. Four of them were instantly killed, and others mutilated beyond any prospect of recovery. The whirlwind then passed over a post and rail fence, leaving not the slightest vestige of it.

It next took up a barn and threw it upon the horses and cattle it contained, crushing them at once.

The timbers of the house and barn were hurled down to the ground with such violence as to bury them almost out of sight. Accounts are given of persons being carried up one hundred feet in the air, and then hurled down with great violence.

A number of eye-witnesses have testified to the ravages of the tempest, and describe it as [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BISHOPS' ADDRESS.

The following are the closing sentences of an Address of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, recently assembled in Council at Baltimore. We do not understand why the name of Bishop Hughes, of New York, is not among the signers:—

EXTRACT.

Beloved brethren of the Laity, we embrace you all with paternal affection, and entreat you to walk circumspectly, for the days are evil. You know what manner of precepts we have given you in the name of the Lord Jesus; for this is the will of God, your sanctification. Be peaceful, sober, just, and faithful in the performance of all duties towards all mankind. Practice patience, forbearance, charity towards all. In the exercise of your rights as free citizens, remember your responsibility to God, and act as freemen, but not as having liberty as a cloak for malice, but as the servants of God. Respect and obey the constituted authorities, for all power is from God, and they that resist, resist the ordinances of God, and purchase for themselves damnation. To the General and State Governments you owe allegiance in all that regards the civil order; the authorities of the Church challenge your obedience in the things of salvation. We have no need of pressing this distinction, which you fully understand and constantly observe. You know that we have uniformly taught you, both publicly and privately, to perform all the duties of good citizens, and that we have never exacted of you, as we ourselves have never made even to the highest ecclesiastical authority, any engagements inconsistent with the duties we owe to the country and its laws. On every opportune occasion we have avowed these principles, and even in our communications to the late Pontiff we rejected as a calumny the imputation that we were in civil matters subject to his authority. Be not disturbed at the misstatements of our tenets which are daily made, or at the effort to deprive us of our civil rights, and of the confidence and esteem of our fellow-citizens.

Formidable as is the combination for this purpose, we do not despair that the justice and good sense of the nation will soon discover the groundless character of the suspicion thrown on the fidelity of Catholics, whose religion teaches them to respect and maintain the established order of society, under whatsoever form of government they may be placed. Brethren, let the light of your example shine before men, that they may see your good work, and glorify your Father who is in Heaven. Pray for the conversion and salvation of all men, for this is the will of God, who desires that all men may be saved and may come to the knowledge of the truth.

Given under our hands, in Provincial Council at Baltimore, the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1855.

†FRANCIS PATRICK, Archbishop of Baltimore.
†RICHARD VINCENT, Bishop of Wheeling.
†MICHAEL, Bishop of Pittsburg.
†JOHN, Bishop of Richmond.

[illegible]

POLITICAL NEWS.

VIRGINIA.—It is generally believed that Mr. Wise is elected Governor by several thousand majority. It is rumored, however, that Flournoy has received some large majorities in the western counties, which may affect the result. A meeting was held at Brown's hotel, Washington, on Saturday evening, by the friends of Mr. Wise. Much excitement was caused by hootings and hissing from the Know Nothings, a large number of whom were present. After making a speech, in which he was repeatedly interrupted, he retired, amid the applause of his friends and the joy of the Know Nothings.

In 107 counties Wise is reported to have 7,896 majority. There are 36 counties to hear from, which in 1852 gave Gen. Pierce a majority of 1,150.

KANSAS.—Mr. G. S. Park is about to bring suit against the destroyer of his paper and property—he has secured Mr. Bates, of St. Louis, as counsel.

In a recent letter, Mr. Park says that the "servile tools" of Atchison, the "Examiner," "Platte Argus," "Squatter Sovereignty" and "Kansas Herald" are sustained in part by *Government printing*—the printing of the laws of the United States.

NEW YORK.—We see it stated that Mr. Daniel Ullman, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, recently made an effort to be admitted a member of a new order of the secret kind, recently started in that State. Waiting in the antechamber, the Reporting Committee called upon him and he was sworn. While his hand rested on the Sacred Volume, he was asked, "Are you an American, born within jurisdiction of the United States?" To which—thus settling all doubts as to his nativity—he replied, "I am." "Were your father and mother American, thus born?" "*No, gentlemen*," was the reply; "*although good Protestants, I must admit they were natives of France.*" And although his friends urged that this question should be waived and he admitted, Mr. Ullmann was rejected by a majority of the Order.

THE COST OF GLORY.—The English papers contain a list of the gratuities granted to wounded officers. Ensign Hon. H. Annesly, who lost twenty-three teeth and a part of his tongue by a musket ball passing through his mouth, is awarded £100 7s. 6d; that is about $20 per tooth, throwing the tongue in. Ensign Boothly, who lost his leg, receives five pounds; Capt. Brown, who lost the little finger of his left hand, and had his right arm amputated, receives £264 4s. 10d.; but it must be borne in mind that a captain's little finger is worth more than an Ensign's leg. Lieut. Colonel Warren, who merely received a musket ball in the right hand, receives £210 5s. Besides these gratuities, the officers are on the pension list.

THE AMERICAN SHIP WITH RUSSIAN ARMS.—The Boston papers do not believe that any ship from that port has been supplying the Russians with rifles. The Journal says:—The [illegible]

[illegible]

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1855.

REMARKS.—Out-of-door operations were mostly suspended on Saturday in consequence of the rain, but since it has been fair and pleasant, and the transactions have been to a moderate extent. Cotton has been in active request, under the favorable accounts from Europe and the South, and prices have again advanced. Breadstuffs have been in moderate request, without any material change in favor. The receipts of Flour and Wheat have again fallen off, and the stocks are now reduced to lower figures than at the same period for a century past. Bark is more inquired after, and prices have advanced. Coal is coming forward freely, but large shipments are making of both Lehigh and Schuylkill, and the stocks are not accumulating. Coffee is dull, but Sugar and Molasses are in fair request at former rates. In Fruit and Fish, but little doing. Hemp and Hides are very quiet. Iron meets a limited inquiry, but prices remain without change. In Lumber there is a fair trade doing at former rates. In Naval Stores the transactions have been limited. Fish Oils are advancing, but in other descriptions there are no changes. Provisions are in fair request, with an upward tendency in prices. Rice is held firmly at the late advance. Salt has been arriving more freely. Clover and Flaxseed have advanced. Teas are looking up. Tobacco is very quiet. In Freights but little doing.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There is no change to notice in the Flour market, and the late foreign accounts have had no effect upon prices. The receipts and stocks continue unprecedentedly small, but the export demand has been quite moderate, and only 3a4,000 bbls have been disposed of at $10,75a11 per barrel for standard and good brands; $11a11,25 for extra, and $11,50a11,37½ for extra family, including 250 bbls fancy brands, and 300 barrels superfine on private terms. There has been a fair inquiry for home consumption within the range of the same figures. Rye Flour is higher, and about 1,000 bbls sold at $7,25a7,37½. Corn Meal is quiet. Sales of 300 bbls Pennsylvania at $5 per bbl.

Inspection of Flour and Meal for the week ending the 24th inst.:

Barrels Superfine		7,315
Do	Fine	13
Do	Middlings	196
Do	Rye	1,283
Do	Corn Meal	1,490
Puncheons	Do	27
Total		10,319

GRAIN.—The supplies of Wheat since our last report have been exceedingly meagre, and there is little or no stock here to operate in. The demand has been limited, but prices remain without change. Sales of about 10,000 bushels at $2,60a2,83 per bushel for prime Southern and Pennsylvania red; $2,60 for mixed, and $2,65a2,70 for fair and choice white. Rye has been in demand for distilling and for the Eastward; 4a5,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at $1,55a1,58. Corn has been in active demand during the week, and the sales have been large, comprising 35a40,000 bushels yellow at $1,12, afloat, and $1,11 in store. Oats are dull and lower. Sales of 10,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 60a62c, and Southern at 65c per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—The receipts of Pork are small, the stock light, and the demand limited. Sales of 500 barrels Mess at $18a18,50 per bbl; thin Mess at $16a16,50, and Prime at $15,50, on time. City packed Mess Beef [illegible]

[illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY S. McHENRY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

No. 60 South Fourth Street.

The following were the closing quotations for Stocks on Monday last. Market closing steady:

[illegible]

CATTLE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

The offerings of Beef Cattle, this week, have again been small, 700 head only having arrived. They were all disposed of at $11a12,50; some very prime qualities realized $14. Cows and Calves meet with fair inquiry at former prices. The receipts of Hogs have been about 700 head. They were all disposed of at an advance of 25a50c per 100 lbs. Sales at $9a9,25 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs are in good demand. Sales of 3,300 head at from $1 to 9; of these 1,000 head were taken for New York.

ALMANAC.

[illegible]

Marriages.

[illegible]

Deaths.

[illegible]

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, No. 61 and 63 S. Third St.

[illegible]

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

MAY be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots
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The Air we Breathe, The Water we Drink, The Soil we Cultivate, The Plant we Rear, The Bread we Eat, The Beef we Cook, The Beverages we Infuse, The Sweets we Extract, The Liquors we Ferment, The Narcotics we Indulge in, The Poisons we Select, The Odors we Enjoy, The Smells we Dislike, What we Breathe, and Breathe for, What, How and Why we Digest, The Body we Cherish, The Circulation of Matter, A Recapitulation.

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ENGLISH INGRAIN CARPETS, [illegible]
[illegible] YARDS AMERICAN ING. CARPETS, [illegible]
[illegible] YARDS FLOOR OIL CLOTH, [illegible]

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A. WINCH,
116 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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SATURDAY
EVENING POST.

HENRY [illegible], EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, JUNE [illegible]

ALL [illegible] A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are $2, if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5, in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

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20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	20,00	"

Persons [illegible] in British North America must remit twenty-six cents in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Additions to Clubs.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers in Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A New Arrangement.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents, out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise clubs, &c.

PROSPECTUS.

We may state, for the benefit of strangers who chance to see this number of the Post, that it is now in its [illegible] year, and has between 80,000 and 90,000 subscribers.

Upon the list of its contributors are enrolled the names of Mrs. Southworth, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Denison, Mary Irving, Emma L. Sproat, Alice Carey, Metta Victoria Fuller, &c. *Mrs. Southworth and Grace Greenwood will write for no other weekly paper.*

Among the original productions already engaged for the present year, we may mention

The Gerda Sisters, by Grace Greenwood,

Mark, the Sexton, by Mrs. Denison,

The Nabob's Wife, by Grace Greenwood,

Nancy Selwyn; or, The Cloud with a Silver Lining, by Mary Irving,

Vivia, a Secret of Life's Mystery, by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Lost Heiress," &c., &c., &c.

In addition, of course, to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of Engravings, Original Sketches and Letters, Pictures of Life in our own and foreign lands, Choice Selections from all sources, Agricultural Articles, General News, Humorous Anecdotes, View of the Produce and Stock Markets, Bank Note List, [illegible]

one word sufficiently strong fully to characterize actions calculated to breed unnecessary strife and bloodshed between nations, and that word, although Scriptural, might shock the [illegible] of some of our readers.

[illegible] Uncle Sam was to be used as the cat in the fable, to pull the monkey's chestnuts out of the fire—said monkey not being born yet, but to [illegible]. [illegible] speculative gentlemen, as was once said to Judas Iscariot, "that thou doest, do quickly"—for if these designs be not soon accomplished, their fulfilment will be no longer possible. [illegible] plottings, and the course and direction of events for the next twenty years, is as apparent to all but the mousing politicians and those who believe in them, as if written with the finger of the lightning upon the clouds of heaven.

Yes, Filibusterism had better clutch its prey before many months—for it is doomed; and the false principles and sentiments upon which it is based, are doomed with it. The moral and religious sense of the country is aroused—and will go on conquering and to conquer. Honest and sober men have at last become aware of the perilous extremity to which the Union has been reduced, owing to the divorce of politics from morality and religion (not *sectarianism*)—and they are now coming forward in their strength to rebuke those who have endeavored to infuse into the national heart the sentiments of buccaneers and of pirates. The Ostend Conference was the culminating point of all that is false and pernicious in the foreign and domestic policy of the country—henceforth a new order of principles and policy will begin to assume the control of the Republic.

HINTS FOR SUMMER.

We give the following condensation of an interesting article in Buchanan's "Journal of Man:"

The hygiene of summer differs materially from that of winter. In winter the waste of material is great, and nourishing food necessary; in summer stimulus is less needed, but larger quantities of fluid are required. Cold exerts an antiseptic influence, while warmth promotes putrefaction. Care should be taken, in summer, to remove decaying vegetable and animal matter. Iron gutters should be provided, into which the filth might run, and from which every shower would thoroughly remove it. As a means of purification, to guard against the feverish attacks of summer, lime is not to be relied on, having little more antiseptic power than common clay. Chloride of lime has some value, but is too expensive. The best absorbent of noxious gases is charcoal, fresh from the kiln. The carcasses of domestic animals will not contaminate the atmosphere, if covered with a layer of charcoal. To purify air in unwholesome apartments, burn grains of coffee in a red-hot shovel, and allow the fumes to disseminate through the apartments. If the doors or windows can be opened, always do so; if not, ventilation may be caused by kindling a blaze in the fireplace or flue, thus creating an ascending current. A slow ventilation may be produced by placing a lighted lamp or candle in the fireplace. The consumption of animal food in summer should be diminished, and ripe fruits liberally partaken of. Salt, vinegar and pepper, which make our best antiseptics for the preservation of oysters, beef, ham, &c., are equally applicable to animal food when taken into our bodies. Salt materially enriches the blood, and promotes the general vigor of the constitution. If its consumption were diminished, there would be a great increase of mortality from consumption and fever. In malarious districts, salt meat and coffee are considered more wholesome than fresh meat and milk. The proper use of salt, vinegar and pepper would entirely prevent or cure the majority of the attacks of diarrhoea and cholera. A teaspoonful of salt, another of black pepper, with a tablespoonful of vinegar, diluted to suit the taste, is an almost infallible remedy in cases of deranged or inactive digestive organs. The composition of the Neutralizing Cordial, so often prescribed by Eclectic physicians for irritations and dis[illegible]

[illegible] an antipathy to ill behaviour as any one, but we like liveliness, within proper bounds. We like to see people enjoying themselves, if they can do so without annoying others; and we look upon that person who, in a state of good health, suffers himself to be irritated by such matters, as having a very moderate endowment of philoprogenitiveness and benevolence.—Much injury is done by this system of carping on trivialities. Children have frequently a stronger sense of justice than is conceded to them. They will see that some of the rules given for their guidance are unjust and harsh, and, jumping to conclusions, distrust all rules. A writer for a journal intended for youth, should be very careful, in his communications, that he is either advocating right, or objecting to wrong—not merely placing his own likings and dislikings before the world.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We are pleased to learn that the success of many of the ladies who have graduated at the Female Medical College in this city, has been such as greatly to encourage others. There have been 64 graduates in all, and the receipts of several for their first year's practice, are stated to have been over $1,000. Others who are lecturing on Physiology, &c., have realized, it is said, "from $50 to $100 a week"—though this probably applies only to the time employed in lecturing. Of course a number of the graduates have never engaged either in the practice of medicine, or in lecturing—owing to marriage, &c.

The Corporation of the College are now endeavoring to raise a fund to place the Institution on a permanent and substantial basis. They propose that those contributing $100, should be entitled to send one student to the lectures for one year; and those contributing $1,000, one student during the life of the donor. This affords an opportunity to the benevolent, not only to do good by aiding the college, but to afford the benefits of a professional education to deserving young women of their acquaintance. The usefulness of female physicians, especially for the diseases, &c., of females, cannot be denied. Every woman, we think, would rejoice if she were able to call in an intelligent practitioner of her own sex upon certain occasions. But this cannot be unless the proper opportunities for medical cultivation are afforded.

For the benefit of those desiring to contribute to this worthy Institution, as well as those desiring to enlist as students, we may mention that the College is now located at No. 229 Arch street—Professor Cleveland being President, and Marmaduke Moore, Treasurer. The fees are—to each Professor, $10; to the Demonstrator, $5; Matriculation, $5; and Graduation $20.

The Central American Expedition.—While our sapient judges, with Filibustering tendencies, are desperately afraid lest they should invade the just and proper privilege of the citizen to emigrate to foreign countries, a letter comes to hand from Texas, which places the true character of the Central American Expedition openly before the world. The letter [illegible]

steady, at previous rates, and the market firm—the sales of the week reaching 1,000 bbls. Pork is firm, and holders demand an advance. Bacon has advanced 6d. Lard is in moderate demand, and steady at 58s. Tallow is steady and unchanged at 55s a56s.

London Money Market, May 1.—The money market is easier. Consols for money are quoted at 89⅞. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has increased £120,000. Discount, 3½; dollars, 4s. 11½d.; eagles, 76s. 3½d. American securities are dull, but the market closed steady. U. S. 6's (bond), 99, nominal at 98a100; Maryland 5's (bonds), 91a92; Penn's 5's (bonds), 78a80.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

By the George Law we have California dates to the 1st ult. She brings $1,224,000 in treasure and 617 passengers.

During April there was shipped from San Francisco $3,806,634 in gold.

A trade has sprung up between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City.

The adjournment of the Legislature of California has been postponed for a week.

The new postage law gives general dissatisfaction in California. Its provisions are looked upon as oppressive, and decidedly so upon the citizens. Ten cents for a letter between New York and San Francisco is out of all proportion, and an unjust burthen upon us. It is believed that this law will not long remain in force.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate, to discourage the emigration to this State of persons incapable of becoming citizens thereof. A substitute of this bill imposes a fine of $50 on each passenger of the Mongolian race.

Our accounts from the mines are more than ever flattering and encouraging. The recent rains have gladdened the heart of the miner and sent rejoicing throughout the State. Some damage was done in various portions of the interior, by the sudden rising of the Stanislaus river—our Sonora correspondent assuring us that the creeks in that vicinity have not been so high since the great freshets of 1852. The damage done in this matter, however, is in no proportion to the immense benefits conferred upon the entire State by those timely rains.

We have dates from Humboldt Bay to the 14th ult. The news from that quarter is unimportant. Some new gold diggings are reported to have been discovered, and agricultural affairs were flourishing. The weather had been unusually cold. The great Union wharf, 11,000 feet long, was nearly completed. The Humboldt Lumber Company had suspended business for some weeks past.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad is rapidly progressing. The ground has been broken along the entire line, and it would seem that this magnificent enterprise is fast approaching to a successful issue. Its influence upon the internal trade of California can hardly yet be imagined.

Very valuable coal mines have been discovered in Lower California, inside the Gulf, and nearly opposite Guaymas. Speculators are already turning their attention thither.

Manzanillo, a snug little seaport on the coast of Department of Xalisco, has been thrown open by treaty to the steamers of the Nicaragua Company. This port thus becomes the stopping place for the steamers of that line on the passage up from San Juan del Sud. It is said to be easy of access, and affording a variety and abundance of delicious fruits.

New gold placers in the vicinity of Stockton are creating some excitement. Mr. Kendall, a printer, had taken out a goodly pile there in a few weeks, and a company who took possession of his claim, after he left, made $4,000 in the short space of three weeks.

A bill has passed the Assembly, prohibiting the Chinese from holding or working claims in the mines.

The bill extending the Statute of Limitations five years was signed by the Governor on the 13th ult.

The Walker Expedition for Central America had not sailed, but preparations were making for an early departure.

The U. S. Land Commissioners have rejected five claims held by Jose Y. Limantour, under alleged Mexican titles, for more than 1,000 square miles of land in the State, and it was supposed that, under the decision in these cases, the similar claim of Limantour to 5,000 acres in the city limits of San Francisco, would also be rejected.

The San Franciscans are rejoicing over a fire engine constructed in that city.

[illegible]

THE BISHOPS' ADDRESS.

The following are the closing sentences of an Address of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, recently assembled in Council at Baltimore. We do not understand why the name of Bishop Hughes, of New York, is not among the signers:—

EXTRACT.

Beloved brethren of the Laity, we embrace you all with paternal affection, and entreat you to walk circumspectly, for the days are evil. You know what manner of precepts we have given you in the name of the Lord Jesus; for this is the will of God, your sanctification. Be peaceful, sober, just, and faithful in the performance of all duties towards all mankind. Practise patience, forbearance, charity towards all. In the exercise of your rights as free citizens, remember your responsibility to God, and act as freemen, but not as having liberty as a cloak for malice, but as the servants of God. Respect and obey the constituted authorities, for all power is from God, and they that resist, resist the ordinance of God, and purchase for themselves damnation. To the General and State Governments you owe allegiance in all that regards the civil order; the authorities of the Church challenge your obedience in the things of salvation. We have no need of pressing this distinction, which you fully understand and constantly observe. You know that we have uniformly taught you, both publicly and privately, to perform all the duties of good citizens, and that we have never exacted of you, as we ourselves have never made even to the highest ecclesiastical authority, any engagements inconsistent with the duties we owe to the country and its laws. On every opportune occasion we have avowed these principles, and even in our communications to the late Pontiff we rejected as a calumny the imputation that we were in civil matters subject to his authority. Be not disturbed at the misstatements of our tenets which are daily made, or at the effort to deprive us of our civil rights, and of the confidence and esteem of our fellow-citizens.

Formidable as is the combination for this purpose, we do not despair that the justice and good sense of the nation will soon discover the groundless character of the suspicion thrown on the fidelity of Catholics, whose religion teaches them to respect and maintain the established order of society, under whatsoever form of government they may be placed. Brethren, let the light of your example shine before men, that they may see your good work, and glorify your Father who is in Heaven. Pray for the conversion and salvation of all men, for this is the will of God, who desires that all men may be saved and may come to the knowledge of the truth.

Given under our hands, in Provincial Council at Baltimore, the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1855.

†Francis Patrick, Archbishop of Baltimore.
†Richard Vincent, Bishop of Wheeling.
†Michael, Bishop of Pittsburg.
†John, Bishop of Richmond.
†John Nepomucene, Bishop of Philadelphia.
†Josue, Bishop of Erie.
John Barry, Administrator of Savannah.
P. N. Lynch, D. D., Administrator of Charleston.

NEWS ITEMS.

Rain.—Dr. Posey, of Savannah, who has been employed by the Smithsonian Institution to take daily meteorological observations at that place, reports that only 37 796-1000 inches of rain fell from the 1st of May, 1854, to the 1st of May, 1855, whereas the average of the preceding ten years is 50 249—making a difference of 12 453, or about one-fourth less last year than the average for the ten preceding years.

The terms of admission to the French Exposition are stated to be one three franc day, one franc day, and remaining days two sous.

The citizens of Natchez, Miss., have voted against the introduction of gas into that city.

One Vote.—At a recent election in Chambersburg, Pa., one vote elected the three town Auditors. It was not generally known they were to be voted for. One single individual, familiar with the charter of the borough, voted for those officers. They were, of course, elected, and he selected them. The borough was surprised.

[illegible]

POLITICAL NEWS.

Virginia.—It is generally believed that Mr. Wise is elected Governor by several thousand majority. It is rumored, however, that Flournoy has received some large majorities in the western counties, which may affect the result. A meeting was held at Brown's hotel, Washington, on Saturday evening, by the friends of Mr. Wise. Much excitement was caused by hootings and hissing from the Know Nothings, a large number of whom were present. After making a speech, in which he was repeatedly interrupted, he retired, amid the applause of his friends and the joy of the Know Nothings.

In 107 counties Wise is reported to have 7,236 majority. There are 38 counties to hear from, which in 1852 gave Gen. Pierce a majority of 1,150.

Kansas.—Mr. G. S. Park is about to bring suit against the destroyer of his paper and property—he has secured Mr. Bates, of St. Louis, as counsel.

In a recent letter, Mr. Park says that the "servile tools" of Atchison, the "Examiner," "Platte Argus," "Squatter Sovereignty" and "Kansas Herald" are sustained in part by *Government printing*—the printing of the laws of the United States.

New York.—We see it stated that Mr. Daniel Ullman, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, recently made an effort to be admitted a member of a new order of the secret kind, recently started in that State. Waiting in the antechamber, the Reporting Committee called upon him and he was sworn. While his hand rested on the Sacred Volume, he was asked, "Are you an American, born within jurisdiction of the United States?" To which—thus settling all doubts as to his nativity—he replied, "I am." "Were your father and mother American, thus born?" "No, gentlemen," was the reply; "*although good Protestants, I must admit they were natives of France.*" And although his friends urged that this question should be waived and he admitted, Mr. Ullmann was rejected by a majority of the Order.

The Cost of Glory.—The English papers contain a list of the gratuities granted to wounded officers. Ensign Hon. H. Annesly, who lost twenty-three teeth and a part of his tongue by a musket ball passing through his mouth, is awarded £100 7s. 6d; that is about $20 per tooth, throwing the tongue in. Ensign Boothly, who lost his leg, receives five pounds; Capt. Brown, who lost the little finger of his [illegible]

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1855.

Remarks.—[illegible]

Flour and Meal.—[illegible]

Inspection of Flour and Meal for the week ending the 24th inst.:

Barrels Superfine		7,385
Do	Fine	13
Do	Middlings	190
Do	Rye	1,283
Do	Corn Meal	1,490
Puncheons	Do	87
	Total	10,319

Grain.—The supplies of Wheat since our last report have been exceedingly meagre, and there is little or no stock here to operate in. The demand has been limited, but prices remain without change. [illegible]

[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

ONE THOUGHT OF THEE.

My grief on the ocean sleeps deeper,
And joy comes less often to me than
For years that in silence sleeps,
And hope's watch-fire burns feebler,
And memory's self grows cold,
Than think but one thought of thee!

Thou vanishest not by day or night,
Nor yet when the dreams of slumber
Bring back the lov'd form to my sight,
Thou comest not changed or dimm'd!

Forever there my dreams will be,
Whatever may be my condition,
I see not time—I think from thee
Alone comes a gentle test;
Mem'ry's first chosen theme
They twilight's closest hour found,
And may the hours of years and love,
Suffer from thy growing dimness?
Parental! my dreams are still such time—
Hath then the tomber brought us to?

My love like summer vests may fly,
My life may flatter that on it leans,
But love's first dream of soul can never die,
Eternity's spell is with us—
Come then my best friend!

The latest years that you and I
May shed to-day on my cold breast—
Unaided our steps shall fall,
May sweet and mingle in the tide of
And from my well-loved, through us
The far spirit shall not depart,
Nor yet when the cold hand of
Shall rest upon the heart.

Thy weight in the world of love,
Thou seem on memory to me,
Thy beautiful & joy to share!

Selected Articles.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

This is the subject of an interesting article in the April number of the N. Y. Quarterly, in which the writer examines some of the popular notions in regard to the influence of the moon on the weather, on animal and vegetable life, &c., and endeavors to ascertain how far they are sustained by science. The belief that the moon influences the weather, is very old. Virgil, Hesiod, and other ancient writers, often referred to it, and the most learned philosophers of those ages gave their sanction to the popular impression. In the middle ages, this belief was very prevalent, and the pretended influence was extended to the explanation of many natural phenomena for which the science of the present time could not discover sufficiently satisfactory reasons. It was this easy question, resembling a few simple truths, that caused many of the philosophers of the 16th and 17th century to wholly reject all terrestrial powers ascribed to the moon, always of course excepting the phenomena of tides. It is only within the last half century that the true degree of influence to be yielded to these theories has been shown, by the investigations of scientific men. It has been proved, by bodies of thirty years' observations, that the quadrantures of the moon are without any sensible influence whatever. But at the period of full and new moon, the case is different. At these times, the closeness of a change from fair to foul weather, of the country, or to lower of a change to ordinary days, in the ratio of 13 to 12; while the chance of fair days succeeding those two phases are to those of other days as 14 to 11. These observations show that fluctuations in the weather do happen generally nearer, at the periods of full and new moon, although they cannot be predicted with certainty. The same tables also prove that the days of the full moon are rainy more frequently than the new moon, in the ratio of 11 to 10; and that the number of rainy days occurring at the moon's perigee was 72, while that at its apogee was but 58.

The writer briefly comes to the supposed influence of the moon on man's physical and mental faculties, but expresses an opinion on this branch of the subject. There is a common superstition, in this country and in England, that persons afflicted with lingering diseases seldom or never expire while the tide is receding. It is true, may be referred to a change in outward pressure, imperceptible perhaps in our instruments, but very cognizable by the influences on a body and mind previously enfeebled by disease; in the same manner that most diseases portend worst weather by increased pain. Persons of delicate nervous temperament, when the weather is foggy, and the atmosphere saturated with moisture, often avow that they become more cheerful when the tide is high. On the other hand, the four-minded Others, in a lecture on this subject, stated that in a prolonged and calamitous mental practice, he had never perceived the slightest variation in any disease to occur at such periods so to give him the idea that they were in any way connected with the moon. Even lunacy, which appears the most obvious from our ideas, is in the same power (in its original source of a mania dependent upon or caused by certain lunar phases) been pronounced by men as utterly unfounded and superstition.

The lunar influence on vegetable economy is another interesting branch of inquiry, in which some progress has been made of late years. There appears to be no reason to doubt that the moon exerts an influence on the growth of plants. If there are certain nights called by farmers "growing nights," from the great progress perceived in the growth of vegetables. This is particularly perceptible in the much rapidly increasing plants as peas, cucumbers, and Indian corn. It is well-known that all fruits ripen sooner when exposed to the full lunar effulgence, than when deprived of it. A gentleman who was engaged for thirty years in cutting timber in Demerara and the neighboring shores of the American continent, published, at a paper in the Annals of Philosophy, in which it is stated that trees cut in the full of the moon, are inferior to those felled at the opposite phase, because they are much sooner attacked by worms, and more liable to rot. It will split spontaneously at certain periods after their fall. The writer of the article in the Review was induced by an intelligent friend that he had often noticed, while posting oak bark for the tanner, that at some parts of the month this was very difficult, at others comparatively easy. This he was inclined to refer to the action of the moon on the sap. Depuis, in his "Travels in Terra Firma," tells that the planters of equinoctial South America rise strict regard to the position of the moon, in sowing and reaping their crops.

Equally curious are the lunar influences on the animal economy. It is well authenticated, that if the back of an animal is exposed to the light of the full moon, at certain seasons, in a few hours it will be a mass of corruption; while another part of the body, not exposed, deposited near, but protected from the rays, will remain perfectly sound. The American Indians, it is said, always shields his game from the moon's effulgence.

The moon has also something to do with those internal convulsions which make our earth tremble, and those electrical storms which rend the air in their mighty throes. This idea has been entertained for many centuries, and it is only within the last year that the fact has been satisfactorily established, by the researches of Professor Arnott. M. Alexis Perry, who has shown that earthquakes are more frequent when the moon is in the perigee, but diminish when towards its apogee.

From this rapid survey of the present state of our knowledge concerning lunar influences, it is evident that there is yet much to be learned on this subject, as well as some things to be unlearned. The field of inquiry is a large and interesting one, and will doubtless receive the attention of attention to which it is entitled.

—*N. Y. Former.*

Mosr.—A single grain of musk has been known to perfume a room for two years without sensible diminution of weight. A piece of camphor, the size of a pea, has been exhibited into 320 quadrillions of particles, each of them capable of affecting the olfactory nerve. The diffusion of odorous effluvia in may also be conceived from this fact, that a lump of ambergris, exposed to the open air, lost only a grain in seven weeks. Again, some dogs hunt by the scent alone, the effluvia emitted from the several species of animals, and from different individuals of the same race, bear a reasonably distinct, and being transmitted over large spaces, must be attributed beyond our conception or powers of numbers.

City Scenes.

POTICHOMANIA (THE ART OF DECORATING GLASS), CARRIED OUT BY MASTER TOM DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

A PERSONAL SERMON.

Mr. Jay had become aware of a growing evil among his brethren, arising from a cause with which, long before the world, detected, and was being and denouncing. When in the midst of his discourse, he said:

"My young brother, it is to be regretted that many enter the ministry after they have been educated, in whose services the church has a claim; they look round and select a lady for their wife, but they are careful she possesses a fortune. After a time they begin to grow weary in well doing. They take cold, it results in a cough, they are so weak that they cannot attend to the duties of their office. They resign and live upon their wife's fortune. I know five cases of this kind—and I am sorry to say resigned."

During the delivery of this week's sermon, there was a young minister, or rather an ecclesiastic, who did not like to be very conscious. After the service was closed, the merits of the Sermons were canvassed, and the general opinion was, that it was only such a one could be delivered by Mr. Jay. Said one to the orator:

"How did you like Mr. Jay? it was fine, quite a treat, wasn't it?"

"Well, I liked him very well, but I think he was rather personal."

"Personal, eh? how so?"

"Why, you must have noticed his reference to ministers out of health resigning."

"Yes, yes, he was a little close there, I must admit."

"I shall speak to him about it," said the Scholar, flushing with indignation.

He sought the vestry, and found Mr. Jay there. He congratulated him on his health and pulpit abilities, and then said, "I was present in his remarks, and would like to know if he alluded to me?"

"Personal?" said the patriarch; "personal, eh! in what part of the discourse?"

"Why, there were speaking about ministers resigning."

"Oh," said Mr. Jay, "I see; yes, have you resigned?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you married a rich wife?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you have a cough and become disabled for service?"

"No, sir."

"Are my friend, years in the ninth case, then?"

This young man reaped the reward of his folly, and retired, confused and abashed, from the presence of Mr. Jay.—*The Wesleyan.*

LOVE WITNESSING.

Come, Gracie, bind my hair, smooth out it fair;
Some other time I'll do my head for thee.
Why, Gracie, what's the matter, that you look so sad?
Not worse, but feel—ha well—Alice, time it is.

Look how those children love, and how they smile!
You said the clouds, I would the music were clear
Sister, I wish you'd sing that song about the river;
Sister! some one for me. If to no longer do!

We'll have no flowers but our dear, dear mother's,
Alice's will shall be ours my bridal bed
Gracie! Gracie! Gracie! what, all asleep?
I cannot think of that. Ah, Gracie, Gracie!

Is the house up? Morning the wind gets cool,
Ah, Gracie, Gracie! Gracie, Gracie!
Mother, look—

Gracie! Gracie! Gracie! Gracie!

Yes, 'tis the bed. What was Mother saying?
The bed, the bed—How, is the bed-mad house letting
Mother, I'm sure I'm not—Let's come down to see her
Let Bryan bring it without! go mechanic back thy master

SERAH MARGUERITE.—Tracas strue has a well-sown fame in the United States. Yet half the beautiful and curious things wrought at these same manufactories are there unknown. A thousand pretty, graceful articles, from the fairy-work, beautify these shop-windows, tempting the ready purses of strangers, and are of course sold at exorbitant prices. Here is the tiny skipper of open work delicacy, the opposite phase, become they are much sooner attacked by worms, are liable to rot, and will split spontaneously at certain periods after their fall. The writer of the article in the Review was induced by an intelligent friend that he had often noticed, while posting oak bark for the tanner, that at some parts of the month this was very difficult, at others comparatively easy. This he was inclined to refer to the action of the moon on the sap. Depuis, in his "Travels in Terra Firma," tells that the planters of equinoctial South America rise strict regard to the position of the moon, in sowing and reaping their crops.

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POETICAL TRIMMING FOR LADIES' BONNETS.

Air.—"The Blue Bonnets are Over the Border."

March, sweetly, charming and modest,
Blue violets should always be worn by a lady;
March, merrit, long sit propriety,
Of all's business, nothing ever like the absinthe.
Never thermometer dried,
Mirth and sweet music shall be heard,
The danger is thought but an old woman's story:
Then, Oh! then, for the Bonnets of Blue.

Air.—"Bonnie Dundee."

Come to the Park where the young lambs are gazing,
Where the sweet flowers are blooming and fair,
Come from fast rooms where cool fans are dancing,
Nothing entrancing,
Like the Bonnets of Blue.

It makes the prudish one sit down in confusion,
Talk of the stupid way—
Quite worn their bonnets were in the absinthe!

—*London Punch.*

THE INSOLVENT SHARER.—"A Sunday journal, a week or two ago, speaking of the performances of some new actor, whose name has escaped us, says: "His motions and his voice reminded us of the immortal Shuter; but we never hear this name mentioned without bowing into an involuntary laugh. Richard's a fool of jokes, but this was one of the richest ever connected in that city. Shuter was a half witted fellow, who "strutted and fretted his hour upon the stage," and was remarkable for his mercy for the acquisition of his "parts," and he was generally by some wag or the other put to the stage. Inhabed Crane was a Count D'Orsay in comparison with his figure. His legs were bent, and his body was long, and proportioned. He had a retreating forehead and chin, and the most meaningless, lack-lustre eyes we ever saw, on the stage or off it. He was the butt of Boston for many years. Even when he left the most Theatre, by his permission of the crack-backed "Richard the Third," to repletion, his other ability. Nor was such circumstance one laughter and applause ever heard within the walls. There was a scuffle directly on the stage night from the gallery that would have been a treasure to a green grocer. It was made upon a hay-head, weasel round: and it was about three feet in diameter, and was composed of cabbages, white and red, carrots, turnips, carrots, turnips, mammoth potatoes, and red peppers—all very handsomely contrasted. If Shuter was left him, it would have created a fire in the stage! We see it afterwards, when the great comedian fell from a New York engagement, in the office of the Astor House: and it was a most effective advertisement for the "Insolvent Sharer" and "Richard the Third" in Boston. The house was crowded in every part. A quarter of a pound (made of sheet iron,) was to be presented to him, after the performance, by a committee, of which Col. Greene, of the Boston Evening Post, was chairman, and who was to make the presentation in the midst of an old Continental! but he lucked out, and a substitute was delivered. Shuter stood in the middle of the stage, not far from the foot-lights, holding at arms' length the "massive service," bowing, and trying to look his gratitude, when from above came fire or six paper bags, full of flour, which covered him all over, leaving him—as white as a miller!" But there he stood, bowing till the curtain fell. One twenty-penny night in March, we wished a treat to hear Shuter play Richard at the National Theatre, with a performance! Pity sake, dropped it! His stage walk!—who that ever saw it can ever forget it? Such gestures, such actions gestures, such horrible looks! Richard is a monkey, we never saw before. He was introduced in the fourth fight with Richmond six times, until tired nature could bend out no longer. He was killed in a different position each time, and—I died all over from fright!" What a death! forgive me his! Oh, it was fun to see! We laughed until we were too weak to make laughter vocal; and one old theatrical—a regular tragical critic in the pit, who "knew no master to the "workings" of that intellectual face, actually fell from his seat in a spasm of laughter!—Immortal Shuter! Oh, we shall indeed! We would go farther this night to see an idiot! Shuter, that thing the "Insolvent" was ever saw, except "your Power," or Harry Placide. He was literally "himself" when he was "himself" Shuter! Shuter! Magnificent!

COMMIT ON DRESSING AFTER DINNER.—A man that cannot pass an evening without drink, turns the name of a sot. Why should there be drink for the purpose of carrying on conversation? Women stand in need of no drink to make them talk. Set women to talk, and for a thousand things admired their patience in silence, and their work, while their husbands are engaged, in the same room, with bottles and glasses before them, thinking nothing of the matter. The social life of the citizen, and the distinction reflects upon them. We have heard that the tittered Indian women, and are strictly for their sober habits. Men drive them from the table, so if they said to them, "I'm for a bout with you," and they would be drunk! He stops with us